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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION FROM
FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT

CD NO.

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY China

SUBJECT Economic - Agriculture

HOW PUBLISHED Daily newspaper

WHERE PUBLISHED Hankow

DATE PUBLISHED 3 Mar 1951

LANGUAGE Chinese

DATE OF INFORMATION 1951

DATE DIST. 8 Oct 1951

NO. OF PAGES 17

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Ch'ang-chiang Jih-pao.

PRINCIPAL FOOD PRODUCTS OF THE CENTRAL AND SOUTH CHINA REGIONAL DISTRICT

Yen Yu-liang

Chinese Editor's Note

(Since the spring hoeing season is approaching, we are publishing this article by Yen Yu-liang. The article should enable our readers to understand the food crop production of this region, and our peasant friends to understand the crop seasons and cultivating methods necessary for increasing our food production. Not all data here are exact. Any corrections or observations are welcome.)

The total area under cultivation in the Central and South China Regional District is about 403 million mou [one mou equals 1/6 acre]. The food production acreage in 1950 amounted to 391 million mou, and cotton acreage amounted to 12 million mou. Thus, the ratio of food production acreage to cotton acreage is 32.5 to 1 [sic]. The total food products for 1950 amounted to 65.7 billion catties, and cotton amounted to 133 million catties. The major agricultural food products of this region are rice, wheat, soybeans, and potatoes. The production areas cover a wide range of climatic zones; Honan Province in the Yellow River Valley, Hunan, Hupeh, and Kiangsi provinces, and the Wuhan cities in the Yangtze River Valley, and Kwangsi and Kwangtung provinces and Canton in the Pearl River Valley. Therefore, crop seasons, methods of cultivation, acreages, and yields of the principal crops vary greatly from province to province. To provide reference data for all who are concerned with agricultural production, a summary of acreages, yields, growing and harvesting seasons, methods of cultivation, and geographical distribution of each of the five major food products are summarized below.

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I. PADDY RICE

The total rice acreage for 1950 in the Central and South China Regional District was 183 million mou -- 53 percent of the total food product acreage. The rice yield was 44.2 billion catties, constituting 67 percent of the total food production in this region. Distribution of acreage and yield by province and city is as follows:

Province or City	Acreage (in 1,000 mou)	Rice (in million catties)
	5,000	[illegible]
Honan	21,000	[illegible]
Hupeh	30,000	13,500
Hunan	[illegible]	8,300
Kiangsi	58,000	10,000
Kwangtung	27,000	5,100
Kwangsi	60	26
Wuhan	200	62
Canton		

Rice is the largest food crop of this region, and Hunan is the most important production area. Next to Hunan in order of importance in rice growing are: Kwangtung, Kiangsi, Hupeh, Kwangsi, and Honan provinces, and the area around [illegible] of the Dates.

Honan

Planting: Before the period of grain rains
Harvest: After the period of limit of heat

Hupeh

Planting: Period of clear and bright
Transplanting: Period when summer begins
Harvest: Period when autumn begins

Hunan

Early Crop
Planting: Period of clear and bright
Transplanting: Period when summer begins
Harvest: Period of great heat

Regular Crop
Planting: Period of clear and bright
Transplanting: Period when grain fills
Harvest: Period of limit of heat

Late Crop
Planting: Period of grain rains
Transplanting: Period of great heat
Harvest: Autumnal equinox

Kiangsi

Early Crop
Planting: Period of clear and bright
Transplanting: Before summer begins
Harvest: Period of the great heat

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Regular Crop
Planting: Period of grain rains
Transplanting: Period when grain fills
Harvest: From the period of limit of heat to the period of white dew

Late Crop
Planting: Period of grain rains
Transplanting: Period of great heat
Harvest: Period of cold dew

Kwangtung

Early Crop
Planting: Before the period of clear and bright
Transplanting: Period when summer begins
Harvest: Before the period of great heat

Late Crop
Planting: Period of the slight heat
Transplanting: Before the period of great heat
Harvest: Period of cold dew

Kwangsi

Early Crop
Planting: Vernal equinox
Transplanting: After the period of clear and bright
Harvest: Between the periods of slight heat and great heat

Regular Crop
Planting: Period of clear and bright
Transplanting: Before summer begins
Harvest: Before the period of peak of heat

Late Crop
Planting: When summer begins
Transplanting: Period of great heat
Harvest: After frost descends

Wuhan: Identical with Hupeh

Canton

Early Crop
Planting: Period when insects are excited
Transplanting: Period of clear and bright
Harvest: Between periods of slight heat and great heat

Late Crop
Planting: Period of slight heat
Transplanting: Period of great heat
Harvest: Period of little snow or of heavy snow

The methods of cultivation, amount of seed per acre, yield, and rice crop distribution differ from one area to the other, as follows:

Honan

Planting; watering without plowing; and fertilizing before sowing. Six catties of seed per mou yield about 150 catties of grain per mou. Production is centered mostly in Huang-ch'uan and Hsin-yang.

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Hupeh

Planting; watering; fertilizing once before planting, and half a month after transplanting; one weeding each 15 days after transplanting. Six catties of seed per mou yield 312 catties of grain per mou. Crop areas are scattered throughout this province.

Hunan

Planting; watering; plowing to clear weeds about three times before harvest; fertilizing with animal manure and vegetable fertilizers, rape-seed cakes (50 catties), flaxseed cakes (30 catties), and lime (60-100 catties). Five catties of seed per mou yield 368 catties of grain. Early rice crops are limited to small acreage. Regular crops are more popular in places where there is only one rice crop season. Rotation methods of rice growing prevail in Li-ling and Liu-yang. Nonrotation methods prevail in the lake areas.

Kiangsi

Planting (no transplanting is necessary in a few areas); watering; plowing one to four times; fertilizing with animal and human manure, ashes from woods and grasses, lime, gypsum, and sulfur. Seven catties of seed per mou yield 245 catties of grain per mou. Crop areas cover the entire province.

Kwangtung

Planting; watering; and two plowings. Six catties of seed per mou yield 174 catties of grain per mou. Rice production prevails throughout the entire province.

Kwangsi

Planting; watering (except dry-rice crop); transplanting; plowing; fertilizing. Eight catties of seed per mou yield 184 catties of grain per mou, except in Liu-chou and Pai-seh, where the upland rice crop predominates, paddy rice is found over the entire province.

Wuhan

The methods of rice growing in the Wuhan area are the same as in Hupeh.

Canton

Planting; watering; transplanting; plowing twice; fertilizing with 5 piculs of human manure per mou. Eight catties of seed per mou for the early crop, and 5 catties of seed per mou for the late crop each yield 500 catties of grain per mou.

II. WHEAT

In 1950, the Central and South China Regional District had a wheat acreage of 63 million mou. This constituted 16 percent of the total food production acreage in that region. The acreage and output by province are as follows:

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Province or City	Acreage (in 1,000 mou)	Wheat (in million catties)
	45,000	3,600
Honan	12,000	900
Hupeh	1,000	70
Kiangsi	3,000	300
Hunan	1,000	80
Kwangtung	600	40
Kwangsi	30	6
Wuhan		

The wheat acreage in Canton is less than 100 mou, with small output. Wheat is the third leading food crop in the Central and South China Regional District, with Honan as the most important production area. Next to Honan in order of importance are Hupeh, Hunan, Kwangtung, Kiangsi, Kwangsi, Wuhan, and Canton.

The wheat-growing season varies from province to province.

Honan

Planting: From the autumnal equinox to the period of cold dew.

Harvest: From the period when grain fills to period of grain in ear the following year.

Hunan

Planting: From autumnal equinox to the period of the first hoarfrost

Harvest: Period when grain fills in the following year

Kiangsi

Planting: From the period of the first hoarfrost to the beginning of winter

Harvest: From the period when grain fills to the period of grain in ear of the following year

Hupeh

Planting: From the period of cold dew to the period of the first hoarfrost

Harvest: Period when grain fills of the following year.

Kwangtung

Planting: From the period of little snow to the period of heavy snow

Harvest: Between the period of clear and bright and the time of the grain rains.

Kwangsi

Planting: From the beginning of winter to the first little snow

Harvest: From period of clear and bright to the period of grain rains

The wheat-growing seasons of Wuhan and Canton are identical with Hupeh and Kwangtung, respectively.

Methods of wheat growing, the amount of seed per mou, and crop distribution vary from province to province.

Honan

Seed sown in drills in dry land; ploughed once; and fertilized once or twice. Eight catties of seed per mou yield 106 catties of grain per mou.

Hupeh

Seed sown in drills in dry land; fertilized twice in January; weeded in March and April. Eight catties of seed per mou yield 74 catties of grain per mou. Wheat is grown over the entire province

Hunan

Seed sown in hills; fertilized at time of sowing with human manure, soybean cake, and ashes; weeded twice -- once before and once after New Year's Day. Six to seven catties of seed per mou yield 98 catties of grain per mou. Wheat is grown throughout the entire area.

Kiangsi

Seed sown in drills in dry land; weeded three times by plowing; fertilized with human and animal manure and ashes from woods and grasses. Seven catties of seed per mou yield 51 catties of grain per mou. Production is concentrated in Fu-liang and Shang-yao districts but is rare elsewhere.

Kwangtung

Seed sown on dry land. Eight catties of seed per mou yield 65 catties of grain per mou. Production prevails mostly in Pei-chiang and Hsing-mei districts. No wheat is grown on Hainan Island.

Kwangsi

Seed sown on dry soil in drills, hills or rows, or furrows. Eight catties of seed per mou yield 70 catties of grain per mou. Production prevails in central and north Kwangsi.

Methods of growing wheat in Wuhan and in Canton are the same as in Hupeh and Kwangtung, respectively.

III. SOYBEANS

The soybean acreage in the Central and South China Regional District amounts to 19 million mou, constituting slightly less than 4 percent of the total food crop acreage in that region. The soybean yield amounts to 1,760,000,000 catties per year. This constitutes slightly less than 3 percent of the total food products in that region. Soybean acreage and crop are as follows:

Province or City	Acreage (in 1,000 mou)	Soybeans (in million catties)
Honan	12,000	1,100
Hupeh	1,800	200
Hunan	1,000	80

Province or City	Acreage (in 1,000 mou)	Soybeans (in million catties)
	1,700	110
Kiangsi	1,000	80
Kwangtung	1,200	90
Kwangsi	20	5
Wuhan		

The soybean crop holds fifth place among food crops in the Central and South China Regional District, with Honan as the leading province. Other production areas, in order of their importance, are Hupeh, Kiangsi, Kwangsi, Hunan, Kwangtung, Wuhan, and Canton.

Soybean-growing seasons differ by area, as follows:

Honan

Planting: Between the periods of grain in ear and the summer solstice

Harvest: Period of white dew

Hupeh

Planting: Between the periods of grain in ear and summer solstice

Harvest: Period of cold dew

Hunan

Planting: From the period of clear and bright to the period of grain rains

Harvest: Between the periods of limit of heat and white dew

Kiangsi

Early Crop
Planting: Between the periods of clear and bright and grain rains
Harvest: Around the period of great heat

Late Crop
Planting: Between the periods of great heat and the beginning of autumn
Harvest: Period of the first hoarfrost

Kwangsi

Early Crop
Planting: In the period of clear and bright
Harvest: Early summer

Late Crop
Planting: In the period of little heat
Harvest: At the beginning of autumn

Soybean-growing seasons in Wuhan and in Canton are the same as in Hupeh and Kwangtung, respectively.

Soybean-growing methods, seed per mou, yields, and crop distribution are as follows:

Honan

Seeds are sown in dry land furrows; not fertilized; plowed twice. Six catties of seed per mou yield 95 catties of beans per mou. Crops are abundant in Chen-liu, Shang-ch'iu, and Huai-yang districts, but scanty in Hsiu-ch'ang and Hsin-yang districts.

Hupeh

Seeds are sown in dry land; fertilized first in early July, then once every half month; weeded first at the end of June, then once every 10 days. Five catties of seed per mou yield 112 catties of beans per mou. Production is concentrated in Mien-yang, Ching-chou, Hsiao-kan, Hsiang-yang, and Ta-yeh.

The methods followed in Wuhan are identical to those in Hupeh.

Hunan

Seeds are sown in dry land in hills; cultivated two or three times. Four catties of seed per mou yield 90 catties of beans per mou. Crop grown in all parts of the province.

Kiangsi

Seeds are sown in drills in dry land; weeded two to five times; fertilized mainly with ashes of grass and wood. Five to 7 catties of seed per mou yield 64 catties of beans per mou. Crop grown in all areas of the province.

Kwangtung

Seeds are sown in hills in dry land. Five catties of seed per mou yield 80 catties of beans per mou. The crop is grown throughout the province, but distributed lightly.

Kwangsi

Seeds are sown in hills in dry land and fertilized. Seed: 5 catties per mou yield 80 catties of beans per mou. The crop is grown throughout the province.

Yield in the Wuhan area is 219 catties per mou.

IV. POTATOES

Potato acreage (including yams and taro) amounted in 1950 to 35 million mou and constituted slightly more than 9 percent of the total food crop acreage in that region. The potato production per year is equivalent to about 6 billion catties of unprocessed grain (4 catties of potatoes being equal to one catty of grain). This constitutes about 9 percent of the total food production. The acreage and yield (in terms of grain equivalents) are as follows:

Province or City	Acreage (mou)	Potato Crop (equivalent to 1,000 catties of grain)
Honan	10,600,000	2,300,000
Hupeh	1,900,000	300,000
Hunan	3,100,000	700,000
Kiangsi	1,300,000	200,000

Province or City	Acreage (mou)	Potato Crop (equivalent to 1,000 catties of grain)
Kwangtung	12,000,000	1,500,000
Kwangsi	6,300,000	800,000
Wuhan	3,000	90,000
Canton	400	40

The potato crop holds second place among food crops in the Central and South China Regional District, with Honan as the leading production area. Other potato-growing areas, in order of their importance after Honan, are Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Hunan, Hupeh, Kiangsi, Wuhan, and Canton.

The potato crop consists of potatoes, sweet potatoes, yams, taro, and other tuberous crops. The growing seasons are not the same throughout the region.

Honan

Planting: During the period of grain rains

Harvest: After the period of first frost

Hupeh

Sweet Potatoes

Sowing: During period of grain rains

Planting: Period when summer begins

Harvest: Between the beginning of autumn and the autumnal equinox

Potatoes

Sowing: Period of clear and bright

Planting: Period when grain is in ear or when summer comes

Harvest: Period of cold dew or when frost descends

Wuhan has the same growing season as Hupeh.

Hunan

Sweet Potatoes

Planting: Period when grain fills or time of great heat

Harvest: Period from white dew to cold dew

Potatoes

Sowing and planting: During period from rain water to vernal equinox

Harvest: Between the periods of grain in ear and the beginning of summer

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Kiangsi

Sweet Potatoes

Sowing and planting: Between vernal equinox and the beginning of autumn

Harvest: Between the beginning of autumn and the first frost

Kwangtung

Potatoes

Spring Crop

Sowing and planting: During period of grain rains

Harvest: At beginning of summer

Autumn Crop

Planting: At beginning of summer

Harvest: Period of little snow or of heavy snow

Taro and Other Tuberous Crops

Planting: Between vernal equinox and the period of clear and bright

Harvest: Before the period of slight heat (early crop), and before winter begins (late crop)

Kwangsi

Sweet Potatoes

Sowing: Period when insects begin being excited

Harvest: Period when summer begins

Sweet potatoes may also be sown in the period of slight heat and reaped when winter begins.

Potatoes

Sowing: Period when insects begin being excited

Harvest: Period of little cold

Yams

Planting: Period of clear and bright

Harvest: When winter begins

Taro

Sowing and planting: Period of rain water

Harvest: Period of white dew

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Canton

Sweet Potatoes

Sowing and planting: Period when summer begins

Harvest: Period of little snow or when winter comes

Potatoes

Sowing: Period when frost descends

Harvest: In the following spring

Taro

Planting: Period of rain water

Harvest: Period of of slight heat

Methods of potato growing, seed per mou, yields, and crop distribution are as follows:

Honan

Potatoes are planted directly in dry soil, fertilized, and weeded approximately three times. Forty catties of seed potatoes per mou yield 886 catties of potatoes per mou. Except in Huang-ch'uan, potatoes are grown abundantly throughout the province.

Hupeh and Wuhan

Sweet potato slips are set out in dry soil, fertilized, and weeded half a month after planting. The yield per mou is 800 catties. Potatoes are plentiful in western Hupeh.

Hunan

Sweet potato slips are set out in dry land and weeded once. The creepers are trimmed three times. Twenty catties of seed per mou yield 930 catties of potatoes.

The common potato is weeded once. Ninety catties of seed per mou yield 980 catties of potatoes. The potato crop is good in the southern and the western areas as well as in the Shao-yang area of Central Hunan.

Kiangsi

Sweet potato slips are planted and weeded twice; fertilized with animal manure. The yield per mou is 800 catties of potatoes. Potatoes are grown throughout the entire area.

Kwangtung

Single sweet potato slips are set out in dry soil. Thirty catties of seed per mou yield 600 catties of potatoes. Potatoes are grown throughout the entire province.

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Kwangsi

Potatoes are planted directly in dry soil. Eighty catties of seed per mou yield 1,000 catties. Production centers are Yu-lin and Nan-ning. Yam slips are set out in dry soil. The ratio of yams planted to total yield is 100 to 450; for taro it is 100 to 500. Potato crops of all types can be grown throughout the entire province.

Wuhan

Methods of potato growing are the same as in Hupeh. Sweet potatoes yield 1,500 catties per mou, and taro yields 1,000 catties per mou.

Canton

Potatoes and sweet potatoes are planted directly in dry soil. The ratio of seed to yield is 25 to 850 for sweet potatoes, 80 to 800 for potatoes, and 100 to 600 for taro.

V. MISCELLANEOUS FOOD CROPS

The Central and South China Regional District had an acreage of 69 million mou in miscellaneous food crops for 1950, constituting 17 percent of the total food crop acreage in that region. The yield of miscellaneous food crops amounts to 3,500,000,000 catties. This is 5 percent of the total food production of that region.

The acreage and production of miscellaneous food crops by provinces and cities are as follows:

Province or City	Acreage (in 1,000 mou)	Crops (in million catties)
Honan	56,000	5,000
Hupeh	20,000	2,300
Hunan	4,300	400
Kiangsi	1,100	140
Kwangtung	1,100	65
Kwangsi	5,400	470
Wuhan	14	2

Miscellaneous food crops hold fourth place among leading crops grown in the Central and South China Regional District, with Honan as the most important area. Next to Honan in order of importance are Hupeh, Kwangsi, Hunan, Kiangsi, Kwangtung, Wuhan, and Canton.

Miscellaneous food crops consist of corn, kaoliang, millet, broad beans, green peas, garden peas, buckwheat, and barley. The growing seasons, methods, seed yield ratios, and distribution of these food crops are as follows:

A. Corn

Honan leads the provinces in corn production with an acreage of 8.8 million mou and a yield of 885 million catties. Kwangsi follows Honan, with an acreage of 3.6 million mou and a yield of 36 million catties. The third leading province in corn production is Hupeh although its exact acreage and output are unknown. The acreages and yields of other provinces and cities are: Hunan, 1.9 million mou and 22 million catties; Kiangsi, 130,000 mou and 1.6 million catties; Kwangtung, unknown; Wuhan, 500 mou and 70,000 catties. In Canton, production is small.

The corn-growing season varies from province to province. In Honan, corn is sown in the period of grain rains and harvested in the period of white dew. In Hupeh, the planting is from the period when insects are excited to the period of grain rains, and the harvest is from the period of slight heat to the period of white dew. In Hunan, seed is sown from the period of grain rains to the period when grain fills, and harvested from the beginning of summer to the period of white dew.

In Kiangsi, the early crop is sown in the period of clear and bright and harvested when autumn begins; the late crop is sown when autumn begins, and harvested when winter starts. In Kwangsi, the early crop is sown between the period when spring begins and the period of rain water and harvested between the period when summer begins and the period when grain fills. The late crop in Kwangsi is sown between the period of grain in ear and when summer begins, and harvested between the period of white dew and the autumnal equinox. In Kwangtung and Canton, the growing season is almost the same as in Kwangsi, and that of Wuhan is the same as Hupeh

Methods of corn growing, and ratios of seed to yield also vary from province to province. In Honan, the seed is planted directly into hills and fertilized once or twice. Four catties of seed per mou yield 96 catties of corn. Production is concentrated in the Lo-yang and Shan Hsien areas. Production is fairly large in Nan-yang, Hsu-ch'ang, and Cheng Hsien areas. In Hupeh, the soil is fertilized before planting, again when the seedlings are 5 to 6 inches high, and again after half a month. Except for the Huang-kang and Hsiang-yang areas, production is plentiful. In Hunan, weeding is necessary, and 6 catties of seed per mou will yield 114 catties of corn. Corn is grown abundantly in the western part of the province.

In Kiangsi, corn must be weeded two to four times and fertilized with human or animal manure and ashes from grasses and wood. Five catties of seed per mou will yield 123 catties of corn. Corn is grown in all areas of the province except Chiu-chiang. In Kwangsi, 4 catties of seed per mou will yield 100 catties of corn. Two crops are grown each year.

B. Kaoliang

Honan leads the provinces in the Central and South China Regional District in kaoliang production, with an acreage of 10 million mou and a yield of 1,270,000,000 catties. Hunan is next, with an acreage of 280,000 mou and an output of 27 million catties. Kwangsi is third, with an acreage of 200,000 mou and an output of 1.5 million catties. Records of kaoliang acreage and yield in Hupeh, Kiangsi, Kwangtung, Wuhan, and Canton are not available.

In Honan, kaoliang is planted in the period of grain rains, and harvested when autumn begins. In Hunan, it is sown between the period when grain fills and when summer begins, and harvested during the autumnal equinox. In Kwangsi, seeds are sown in the period of clear and bright, and harvested during the autumnal equinox. Kaoliang seasons in Hupeh, Kiangsi, and Wuhan are the same as in Hunan; in Kwangtung and Canton, they are the same as in Kwangsi.

In Honan, kaoliang seeds are sown in drills and weeded three times. Three catties of seed per mou yield 119 catties of kaoliang. Production is good in the Shang-ch'iu, Ch'en-liu, and Huai-yang areas, but only fair in the Hsin-yang and Hsu-ch'ang areas. In Hunan, seeds are sown in hills. Two catties of seed per mou yield 90 catties of kaoliang. Kaoliang is grown in all areas, but only on a small scale. In Kwangsi, seeds are also sown in hills. Four catties of seed per mou yield 75 catties of grain. Production is excellent in the Tso-kiang and Yu-chiang areas.

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C. Millet

In 1950, Honan led the Central and South China Regional District in the production of millet. It has an acreage of 10 million mou and a yield of 1,080,000,000 catties. Hunan is second, with an acreage of 280,000 mou and a yield of 20 million catties. Kiangsi is third, with an acreage of 200,000 mou and a yield of 22 million catties. Kwangsi comes fourth in millet production, with an acreage of 220,000 mou and a yield of 1.5 million catties. Records of acreage and production in Hupeh, Kwangtung, Wuhan, and Canton are not available.

In Honan, millet is sown during the grain rains, and harvested between the time when summer begins and the period of white dew. In Hupeh, seeds are sown from the beginning of spring to the period of grain rains, and the millet is harvested from the period of slight heat to that of white dew. The early crop in Kiangsi is sown during the period of grain rains and reaped when autumn begins; the late crop is planted when autumn begins and harvested when frost descends. In Kwangsi, millet is sown from the period when insects are excited to the vernal equinox, and harvested from the beginning of summer to the period of slight heat. The growing season in Hunan is the same as in Kiangsi, and that in Wuhan is the same as in Hupeh.

Methods of cultivation and ratios of seed to yield differ among the provinces. In Honan, seeds are sown in drills directly in the dry soil, and weeds are cleared three times. Fertilizer is used at planting, and may be applied again occasionally. The ratio of seed to yield, per mou, is 2 to 105. In Hupeh, seeds are broadcast in the dry soil, the first fertilizer is applied in the period of grain in ear, and the second between the periods of grain rains and the beginning of summer. The ratio of seed to yield, per mou, is 2 to 118. Production areas are Ching-chou, Mien-yang, Hsiang-yang, Yun-yang, etc. In Hunan, seeds are either broadcast or sown in furrows. In Kiangsi, weeds are cleared two to five times. The fertilizer consists of human and animal manure and ashes from woods and grasses. The ratio of seed to yield, per mou, is 2 to 107. The millet crop in Kiangsi is concentrated in the northern part. In Kwangsi, the seed-ratio of seed to yield, per mou, is 1 to 70. The crop is grown in all areas of the province.

D. Broad Beans

Hunan leads the provinces of the Central and South China Regional District in broad bean production, with an acreage of 560,000 mou and a yield of 51 million catties. Kiangsi is second, with an acreage of 400,000 mou and an output of 42 million catties. Kwangsi is third, with an acreage of 60,000 mou and a yield of 9 million catties. Wuhan is fourth, with an acreage of 500 mou and a yield of 200,000 catties.

In Hupeh, broad beans are planted in the period of cold dew and harvested when grain fills. In Hunan, broad beans are sown at the same time as in Hupeh, but harvested when summer begins. In Kiangsi, seeds are sown when frost descends and harvest is when summer begins. In Kwangsi, seeds are sown between the periods when frost descends and when winter begins, and the crop is harvested between the vernal equinox and the period of clear and bright. In Canton, the seeds are sown in the period of little snow, and the crop is harvested when spring begins. The broad bean growing season in Kwangtung is almost the same as in Canton and Kwangsi, and in Wuhan it is almost the same as in Hupeh.

In Hupeh, broad beans are planted in dry soil and fertilizer consisting of ashes from woods and grasses is applied. Weeds are cleared twice between the period when insects are excited and the period of clear and bright. Production areas are Hsiao-kan, En-shih, Chin-chow, Ta-yeh, Mien-yang, I-chang, and

Huang-kang. In Honan, [illegible] catties of seed per mou yield 97 catties of beans per mou. Broad beans are grown all over Hunan Province. In Kiangsi, fertilizer consists mostly of ashes from wood and grasses. Nine to 10 catties of seed yield 91 catties of broad beans per mou. In Kwangsi, 20 catties of seed yield 150 catties of broad beans, and production is concentrated in the northern part of the province. In Canton, 7 catties of seed yield 150 catties of broad beans per mou.

E. Green Beans

In 1950, Honan led the Central and South China Regional District in green bean production, with an acreage of 940,000 mou and a yield of 419 million catties. Hunan was next, with an acreage of 230,000 mou and a yield of 20 million catties. Kwangsi was third, with an acreage of 160,000 mou and a yield of 1.6 million catties. Wuhan had an acreage of 7,000 mou and a crop of 860,000 catties. Production records in Hupeh, Kiangsi, Kwangtung, and Canton are not available.

In Honan, green beans are sown during the period of grain rains and harvested between the period when summer begins and the period of white dew. In Hupeh, the early crop is sown in the period when grain fills and harvested when autumn begins; the late crop is planted when autumn begins and harvested when frost descends. In Hunan, green beans sown during the periods of grain rains or when grain fills, and harvested between the periods of slight heat and when autumn begins. The growing season in Kiangsi is the same as in Hunan; in Kwangtung and Canton it is the same as in Kwangsi, and in Wuhan the same as in Hupeh.

In Honan, seeds are sown in dry soil, either broadcast or in furrows. Two catties of seed yield 50 catties of green beans per mou. Production prevails mostly in areas subject to river flood, as well as in the eastern part. Green beans are cultivated in Hupeh throughout the Hsiao-kan, Ta-yeh, Mien-yang, Huang-kang, and Hsiang-yang areas. From 1 to 3 catties of seed yield 87 catties of green beans per mou. In Kwangsi, 2 catties of seed yield 60 catties of green beans. In Wuhan, the yield is 120 catties per mou. Production information in Kiangsi, Kwangtung, and Canton is not available.

F. Garden Peas

In 1950, Kwangsi was the leading province in garden pea production in the Central and South China Regional District, with an acreage of 350,000 mou and a yield of 31 million catties. Hunan was second, with an acreage of 260,000 mou and a yield of 16 million catties. Kiangsi was third, with an acreage of 190,000 mou and a yield of 11 million catties. Production records for Honan, Hupeh, Kwangtung, and Wuhan are not available.

In Hunan, green peas are sown in the period of cold dew and harvested when summer begins. In Hupeh, seeds are sown after the period of cold dew and harvested in the period when grain fills. In Kiangsi, green peas are planted when frost descends and harvested when summer begins. In Kwangsi, peas are planted between the period when frost descends and the period of little snow, and harvested in the periods of rain water and of clear and bright. In Canton, seeds are planted in the period of little snow and harvested in the vernal equinox. The growing season in Wuhan is the same as in Hupeh, and in Kwangtung the same as in Kwangsi.

In Hunan, green peas are sown in dry soil and weeds are cleared once or twice. The vines are supported by bamboo fencing. From 2 to 4 catties of seed yield 80 catties of peas per mou. Green peas are grown throughout the province. The production of green peas in Hupeh Province is concentrated

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mostly in Hsiao-kan, En-shih, Ching-chou, Ta-yeh, Hsien-yang, Huang-kang, Hsin-yang, etc. In Kiangsi, the fertilizer consists mostly of ashes from woods and grasses. From 3 to 5 catties of seed yield 56 catties of green peas per mou. In Kwangsi, 6 catties of seed yield 90 catties of green peas per mou. Green peas are grown throughout the province. In Canton, one catty of seed produces 150 catties of peas per mou. Green pea growing methods and crop distribution for Honan, Kwangtung, and Wuhan are not available.

G. Buckwheat

In 1950, Kiangsi led the provinces in buckwheat production in the Central and South China Regional District. It has an acreage of 360,000 mou and a yield of 22 million catties. Kwangsi is next, with an acreage of 200,000 mou and a yield of 15 million catties. Hunan is third, and has an acreage of 120,000 mou and a yield of 6 million catties. Wuhan has an acreage of 2,000 mou and a yield of 1[illegible] catties. The acreage and crop yields in Honan, Hupeh, Kwangtung, and Canton are not available.

In Hunan, buckwheat is sown between the period when autumn begins and the period of white dew, and harvested from the period of cold dew to the period when frost descends. In Kiangsi, buckwheat is sown when autumn begins and harvested when frost descends. The early buckwheat crop is sown in the period when insects are excited, and harvested between the periods when summer begins and when grain fills; the late crop is sown when winter begins and harvested in the period of rain water. Crop seasons in other provinces are not available.

In Hunan, buckwheat is planted in hills in dry soil. From 4 to 5 catties of seed yield 60 catties of buckwheat per mou. Buckwheat is grown throughout the entire province. In Kiangsi, buckwheat is planted after the harvest of the upland rice crop. From 3 to 5 catties of seed yield 62 catties of grain per mou. In Kwangsi, 6 catties of seed yield 70 catties of grain per mou. Buckwheat is grown throughout the province. The yield per mou in Wuhan is 60 catties. Production records in Honan, Hupeh, Kwangtung, and Canton are not available.

H Barley

In 1950, Honan led the provinces in barley production in the Central and South China Regional District. It has an acreage of 8.4 million mou and an annual yield of 677 million catties. Wuhan has an acreage of 3,000 mou and a yield of 750,000 catties. Barley yields in Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, and Canton are not known.

In Honan, barley seed are sown between the period of autumnal equinox and the period of cold dew, and harvested in the period when grain fills. In Hupeh, barley is planted when winter begins, and harvested when grain fills. The crop season in other provinces of the Central and South China Regional District is unknown.

In Honan, barley seed are planted directly in the dry soil in drills. Eight catties of seed yield 80 catties per mou. Production prevails throughout Honan Province. In Hupeh, seed is broadcast in the dry soil. Weeds are cleared twice, and fertilization is necessary. Growing methods in other provinces are not available.

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TABLE OF SOLAR DATES FOR AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS

Autumn begins	7 August
Autumnal equinox	23 September
Beginning of winter	7 November
Clear and bright	[illegible]
Cold dew	8 October
Excited insects	5 March
First hoarfrost	23 October
Frost descends	23 October
Grain fills	21 May
Great heat	7 July
Grain in ear	21 June
Grain rain	21 April
Heavy snow	7 December
Limit of heat	23 August
Little cold	6 January
Little snow	22 November
Rain water	19 February
Slight heat	7 July
Summer begins	5 May
Vernal equinox	21 March
White dew	8 September

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